II. *A Letter from Dr* John Harwood, *LL. D. and F. R. S. to Dr* Hans Sloane, *R. S. Secr. concerning the forementioned* Hypocauſtum.. *With Part of two Letters from Mr* William Baxter *to Dr* Harwood, *relating to* Wroxeter, *and the* Hypocauſta *of the Ancients.*

SIR,

THe firſt notice I had of the *Hypocauſt* diſcover'd at *Wroxeter*, was from a Letter Mr *Baxter* communicated to me, which he received from the Reverend Mr *Markham*, the preſent worthy Incumbent of that Place; which gave me occaſion of making farther enquiry, by writing to the Reverend Mr *Richard Lloyd* of *Salop*; who, at my requeſt, was ſo obliging as to take a Journey and view it: The Remarks he then ſent me, being miſlaid, I muſt refer you to Mr *Lyſter*'s accurate Model and Deſcription, which I am glad to hear you are about publiſhing in the *Phil. Tranſactions.* I have for ſome years cheriſht an Acquaintance with Mr *Lyſter*, whoſe Aſſiſtance in the late Edition of *Camden* ought not to have been paſt over in Silence, but deſerv'd a more publick Acknowledgement; ſure I am, had it not been for this Worthy Perſon, the Memory of ſo remarkable a Piece of Antiquity wou'd in all probability have been loſt to Poſterity.

I think it not impertinent, upon this occaſion, that ſome Account ſhou'd be given of the Place where it was diſ-

diſcover'd, as likewiſe of the nature or kind of the Antiquity itſelf: And certainly *Wroxeter* was one of the moſt Conſiderable Military Stations or Colonies the *Romans* had in this Iſland; the City Wall, as appears from a Survey taken by Mr *Lyſter*, was not much leſs than three Miles in Circumference; 'tis not improbable, but that it was founded by *Suetonius Paulinus*, or after by *Agricola*, in their March to ſubdue *Mona*, now *Angleſey*: But not to trouble you with my own Conjectures, I ſend you along with this an Extract out of a Learned Work (which I hope will e're long ſee the Light,) I mean A *Gloſſarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum*, which was tranſmitted to me, by the obliging Author, my worthy Countryman, Mr *Baxter*, whoſe Skill and Knowledge in our *Britiſh*, *Roman* and *Saxon* Antiquities, as well as in all other uſeful Literature, is ſufficiently known to you, and the reſt of the Learned World.

The other Paper I ſend you, is A Letter I received ſome time ſince from the ſame Worthy Perſon, in Anſwer to ſome Enquiries relating to the *Hypocauſta* of the Antients.

Since I did my ſelf the Honour of preſenting Mr *Lyſter's Module* to the Society, I have been inform'd by the juſtly-admir'd *Vitruvius* of our Age and Nation, Sir *Chriſt. Wren*, that he diſcover'd the remains of ſuch another *Hypocauſt*, when they were laying the Foundation of the Kings Houſe at *Wincheſter*.

Mr *Chriſt. Hunter*, in a Letter to Dr *Lyſter*, dated *May* the 15th, 1702. ſince publiſht in the *Tranſactions*, gives an Account of an Antiquity of this kind dug up in *Yorkſhire*, as appears from the Deſcription he gives of it, (in the *Phil. Tranſ.* for the Months of *March* and *April*, *An. Dom.* 1702. Numb. 278. p. 1131.

The Ingenious Mr *Edward Lhwyd* in his uſeful Additions to *Camden*, takes notice of another diſcover'd at *Kaer hyn* in *Caernarvonſhire*; one of the Hollow Bricks or Tun-

nels whereof he there deſcribes, and gives a Figure of it, in the Table of the Curioſities added at the end of the *Welſh* Counties; it occurs Numb. 8. to which I refer you.

Mr *Camden* himſelf mentions an *Hypocauſt* diſcover'd at *Hope* in *Flintſhire*, an Account of which is to be met with in his *Britannia*, *Pag.* 688, of the *Engliſh* Edition.

You ſee, Sir, how ready I am to comply with your Commands, and ſhou'd be glad of any other occaſion, of farther approving my ſelf

Your Obliged Humble Servant.

Mr Baxter's *firſt Letter to Dr* Harwood, *concerning* Wroxeter.

I Now tranſmit to you what I have Written in my *Gloſſarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum* concerning *Wroxeter.*

VEROCONIUM Antonini, atq; Ptolemæi Ravennati Monacho prodigioſè, ut ferè omnia, UTRICONION eſt CORNONINORUM, pro VERICONIUM CORNOVIORUM, undè diſcimus VEROCONIUM, ſeu VERICONIUM, fuiſſe CORNAVIARUM, ſive CORNOVIORUM caput. Saxonibus VRECENCEASTER, nobiſq; hodiè correptè WROXETER eſt, pro WEROCCESTER. Nomen dedit hæc Urbs vicino monti WREKEN appellato, atq; etiam vicino vico WROCWARDIN, quod ARCEM ſonat. VEROCONIENSEM, Nennio Britanno CAERURNACH appellatur; verum corruptè puto pro CAER ÜARNAÜAG, ſive CIVITAS ad CERVICEM AQUÆ. De URNACO enim Gigante, de quo crepant Britannorum Fabellæ, piget quicquam referre. Neque ſanè VEROCONIUM ipſum quicquam aliud ſonat, quàm ÜAROCONÜM, ſive, CERVIX AQUÆ PRINCIPALIS.

PRINCIPIS, vel SABRIANÆ. Nam & COND, & KEND Britannis erat pro CAPITE, & PRINCIPE. Idem igitur COND ÜI, ſive CON ÜI quod & SAVRIAN, ſive AMNIS REGINA. Extat etiam antiqui operis inſignis Parietina, accolis vocati THEOLDWORK, ſive ANTIQUUM OPVS, vel ÆDIFICIUM: quod equidem conjecerim ex Arcuum veſtigiis Romanum fuiſſe Balneum. Antiqua durat inter plebem fama, hanc Urbem fuiſſe, immiſſis de VEROCONIO monte Paſſeribus, à Danis incenſam; quod quid ſit alij forſan melius dicent. Certè vel ferreum ſigillum ibi erutum cui Reguli cujuſdam Chriſtiani caput Romano Diademate cinctum, & promiſſâ comâ, ſub hâc Inſcriptione CAPUT SERVI DEI, ſatis indicio eſt, eam non fuiſſe à Saxonibus deletam. Hujus Sigilli Ectypon aliquot retro annis perquam humaniter mecum communicavit modò Reverendus VEROCONIENSIS Eccleſiæ Presbyter, *Thomas Markham.* Imò & crediderim vel ex Ravennatis Itinerario eam ad ejus tempora, hoc eſt penè ad Octavum Sæculum, adeóque aliquanto diutiùs, floruiſſe, & caput fuiſſe CORNAVIORUM, forſan etiam Regia Merciorum Sedes. De tantæ urbis ruderibus, melioribus, uti quidem ſperamus, auſpiciis caput ſuum extulit VEROCONIUM NOVUM, non ita longe à vetere poſitum, de Alneto Britannis, ut vulgo fertur, dictum PEN GÜERN; cum nobis ex Autoritate vetuſtiſſimi cujuſdam Bardi PEN GÜERN POWYS ſit in VENEDOTIS in Agro Montegomerico. Saxonibus appellatur SCROBESBYRIG, quod eſt CIVITAS INDUMIS. Britannis etiam hodie eodem plane intellectu AMWITHIC. Siquidem WYDH, ſive GWYDH, vel, ut in Legibus Regis Howel ſcriptum legimus, WYTH Britannis dicitur SYLVA, additâq; Præpoſitione AM, quod illis, ut & Latinis *circum* eſt, AMWYTH dicentur *humiliora fruticeta*, Saxonibus SCROBES, & vernaculâ Dialecto SHRUBS. De AMWITH etiam

Adjectivum effingitur AMWITHIC, ſive DUMOSA. Normanni tandem, complanato agreſti ſono, de SCROBESBERIE fecêre SLOPESBERIE, de quo Latinizantium SALOPIA, ut & SALISBERIE de SARISBERIE. Hæc equidem eo libentiùs commemoro, quo antiquæ Patriæ meæ memoriam redderem illuſtriorem. Siquidem in hâc Urbe duobus retro ſæculis Majores mei Duumviratu, ſummo ejus loci honore, functi ſunt, poſteriq; eorum civitate gaudent perpetuâ: quod de Romano antiqui VEROCONII jure tractum exiſtimo.

A ſecond Letter from Mr Baxter *to Dr* Harwood, *concerning the* Hypocauſta *of the Ancients.*

SIR;

THE Ancients had two ſorts of *Hypocauſta*; the one called by *Cicero*, *Vaporarium*, and by others, *Laconicum*, or *Sudatio*, which was a large Sweating Bath. In which were *Tria vaſaria ahena*, called *Caldarium*, *Tepidarium*, and *Frigidarium*, from the Water contained in them. The other ſort of *Hypocauſtum* is not ſo diſtinctly handled by Antiquaries, and it was a ſort of a *Fornax*, or Kill to heat their Winter Parlours, or *Cœnatiunculæ Hybernæ*. *Erat & Diæta, ſive Cœnatiuncula* (ſaith *Argol* upon *Panvinius*) *ſub quâ ignis accendebatur: Unde & Cœnatio Hypocauſtum. Cœnationes Æſtivæ & Hybernæ*, are mentioned by *Cicero in Epiſtolis*. The Terrace Floor is called by *Vitruvius*, *Teſtudo*. *Teſtudines Alveorum in Communes Hypocauſi calefacientur*, ſaith the ſame Author. This *Hypocauſis* was called *Alveus*, and *Fornax*: And the Man that tended the Fire *Fornacator*. The *Tubuli* ſeems to have been contrived to convey away the ſmother, that otherwiſe would choke the *Fornacator*. This kind of Stove ſeems to be graphically deſcribed by *P. Statius* in *Balneo Hetruſci*.

Ubi

——*Ubi Languidus ignis inerrat*
Ædibus, & tenuem volvunt Hypocauſta vaporem.

Of the Terrace *Argol* has theſe words: *Teſtudines ſunt pavimenta ſub quibus Fornax ardet.*

P. S. By the way, I take the word Stove to be derived from *Æſtus*, quaſi *Æſtuvium*: there wanting hitherto a probable Etymon.

III. *A Letter from Dr* William Muſgrave, *Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and R. S. to Dr* Hans Sloane, *R. S. Secr. concerning the* Jaundice, *occaſioned by a Stone obſtructing the* Ductus communis bilarius, *which was afterwards voided by Stool.*

SIR,

BEing of late at *Cliſton*, in *Dorſetſhire*, the Seat of Mr *Harvey*, Nephew to the Celebrated Phyſician of that Name, I was there ſhewn a Curioſity, which I thought remarkable, and may perhaps be worthy your notice.

It is a *Stone*, that Gentleman voided, ſome years ſince, by Stool; and which he repreſented to me, as having come from the *Ductus communis bilarius*: But the Largeneſs of it is ſuch, as made the latter part of the account ſeem, at firſt hearing, ſomewhat dubious.

The Figure of this *Stone* is Oval; the Length almoſt an Inch; the Breadth, (or ſhorteſt Diameter) $\frac{7}{10}$ of an Inch: It weighed 59 Grains, when I ſaw it; but, at its coming off, was (as I am inform'd) above a Dram in weight:

Some